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**The
Hongkong Telegraph**

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1950.

Today's Weather: Moderate SW winds. Cloudy with isolated showers and bright intervals.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1002.4 mbs. 29.40 in. Temperature, 84.8 deg. F. Dew point, 77 deg. F. Relative humidity, 80%. Wind direction, SW. Wind force, 12 knots.
Low water: 3 in. at 5.30 p.m. High water: 4 ft. 6 in. at 11.50 p.m.

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CHURCHILL SEEKS EARLIER MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

"Sept. 12 Too Remote"

London, Aug. 13.
Mr Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, today asked the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, to consider recalling Parliament "in a week or 10 days" instead of September 12, the date announced.

Mr Churchill, in a letter published today, suggested to Mr Attlee that the date September 12 was "altogether too remote and bears no relation to the crisis and the new facts which are before us."

Mr Attlee, who had announced the recall of Parliament to discuss defence matters, replied by letter suggesting that Mr Churchill should see him "to explain why you think that this is necessary."

He said he would then be glad to consider what Mr Churchill had to say.

Parliament adjourned on July 28 and was not due to meet until October 17. The earlier recall was announced on Friday.

The Liberal leader, Mr Clement Davies, also "wrote to Mr Attlee supporting Mr Churchill's request for an earlier recall."

Mr Churchill's demand for an early meeting of Parliament came only a few hours after he flew back to London from France where in the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe meeting at Strasbourg on Friday, he made his call—endorsed by the Assembly—for a European army.

CHURCHILL PROMISE

Mr Churchill promised the Assembly that all its resolutions would be brought before the House of Commons for discussion "whether we agree with them or not."

Mr Attlee's reply to the request for an earlier recall of Parliament was regarded here today as reflecting the Government's concern that Britain should not allow herself to be stampeded into over-hasty action.

Labour Parliamentarians expressed the opinion that September 12, the new official date

for the recall of Parliament, would stand unless the Government itself found some new situation justifying another change of mind.

Downing Street sources suggested that a sudden new call to Parliament would create an appearance of exaggerated anxiety.

Communist threats are taken seriously but the Government is concerned that economic progress should not be completely sacrificed to put Britain back immediately on a wartime economy, these sources said.

OVERTURES

The statement transmitted 10 days ago to Washington explaining that Britain plans to increase her defence expenditure to £3,400,000,000 over the next three years given United States aid, specifically mentioned the Government's concern that concentration on defence could not justify economic stagnation.

It said that Government must not be allowed to weaken the economic condition of the nation to a point where Fifth Column methods could exploit it.

Mr Attlee, therefore, replied to the overture of Mr Churchill and Mr Davies by asking them to define more precisely their reasons for wanting more urgent action than the Government has already taken.

The Smiling Princess



A new happy photograph of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, taken a fortnight ago. The Princess was expecting the birth of her second child last week, but yesterday lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. She was driven by her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, and returned to Clarence House in the afternoon.

Foreign Minister Trying To Form Belgian Cabinet

Brussels, Aug. 13.
M. Paul van Zeeland, Foreign Minister in Belgium's outgoing all-Catholic government, today agreed to try to form a new all-Catholic administration.

Prince Baudouin, Belgium's 19-year-old Chief of State, called on him to undertake the task after the Catholic Minister of State, M. Auguste de Schryver, had refused to attempt to form a new government.

After M. de Schryver's refusal, Prince Baudouin, invested two days ago in succession to his father, King Leopold, conferred with M. Jean Duvieusart, outgoing premier, and Baron Francis van der Straeten-Ponthoz, Catholic Party chairman.

Last night after two interviews with M. Duvieusart, the young Chief of State, drove to Laeken Palace to dine with his father.

M. Duvieusart's all-Catholic government, which recalled King Leopold to the throne last night after two years, was formally replaced as Belgium's ruler by his shy 19-year-old son.

But it agreed to carry on as a caretaker government until the Prince found a politician ready to take M. Duvieusart's place.

ENDLESS STREAM

All day yesterday, guards outside the royal palace presented arms to a seemingly endless stream of political leaders, summoned by Prince Baudouin to help him solve his first state crisis.

The young prince had his first point blank refusal from the Catholic Communications Minister, M. Paul Segers, who, "for personal reasons" declined to accept a mission to form a government.—Reuter.

THREE REFUSALS

Brussels, Aug. 13.
The acting premier, Jean Duvieusart, has thrice refused a request by Prince Baudouin to continue in office with his all-Socialist Christian Cabinet, to avert a prolonged government.—Reuter.

ANOTHER DAY OF GIVE AND TAKE ALONG KOREA FRONTS

Twelve Thousand Reds Cross Naktong River In North TAEGU BATTLE IMMINENT

Korea, Aug. 13.
A major threat to the United Nations forces holding grimly to their foothold in Korea was today developing in the north-west corner of the battleline where 12,000 North Koreans are estimated to have crossed the Naktong.

Fourteen Communist tanks have been sighted in this area since yesterday but several had been knocked out.

HEIRS TO MILLIONS KILLED ON MOUNTAIN

Long Pine, Calif., Aug. 13.
A search party today located the bodies of two 17-year-old heirs to millionaire estates who apparently had plunged to death while scaling Mount Whitney.

The youths were Steven Wasserman, son of a millionaire New York broker, and Christopher Steven Reynolds, son of the actress Libby Holman and the late tobacco heir A. Smith Reynolds, who willed his son \$6,000,000.

The youths had been missing since they went out to scale the East side of the nation's highest mountain one week ago. Russell and Kenneth Dool, who returned to Long Pine today from the camp set up by the search party, said the searchers had located the youths' bodies on a snowbank, to which they apparently had plunged from about 200 feet up when a huge chunk of granite broke off the steep face of the cliff.—United Press.

Czech Plane "Borrowed"

Alibach, Bavaria, Aug. 13.
A two-engine Czech transport plane with four passengers—a married couple and their two sons, aboard landed on a field near here last night, the West German news agency, DPA, said today.

The report said it was believed the passengers forced the crew to fly to Germany.

The Czech Consulate-General in Munich said the plane came down because of lack of petrol. The plane which was not damaged, is being guarded by German and American military police.—R. Uter.

Mr Menzies Greeted By Gen. MacArthur

Tokyo, Aug. 14.
Australia's Prime Minister, Mr R. G. Menzies, arrived in Tokyo early today and was met at the airport by General MacArthur.

As Mr Menzies entered a car with Gen. MacArthur he was asked, "Do you intend to go to Korea?" He replied, "I wish I knew."

British Commonwealth sources previously had reported that General MacArthur had turned down an advance request by Mr Menzies for permission to visit the Korean war zone.

Diplomatic observers believed, however, that if Mr Menzies asked Gen. MacArthur directly his request probably would be granted and many British Commonwealth sources felt the same way.

Gen. MacArthur greeted the Prime Minister as he stepped down from the plane. "Well, Mr Prime Minister, welcome to Tokyo.—Glad to have you here."

Mr Menzies plans to remain in Japan at least until Friday. Gen. MacArthur is giving him a formal luncheon this afternoon. On Tuesday he will go to southern Japan to inspect an Australian fighter plane squadron which has long been in Korean action.

On Wednesday, he inspects other British occupation forces. He plans more conferences with General MacArthur on Thursday.

Both have declined to say what they will discuss but it is believed certain that the Australian participation in Korea and Pacific defences in general against Communist aggression will play a prominent role in their talks.—United Press.

Thesius Speeding For Far East

Portsmouth, Aug. 13.
Dockyard workers put in overtime today to speed the sailing date of the British light fleet carrier HMS Thesius for service in the Far East. The 17,720-ton warship originally was scheduled to leave in September, but under later orders will leave Portsmouth this month for trials and, if the trials prove satisfactory, she will leave for the Far East on Friday.—United Press.

RESCUE INCIDENT

Korea, Aug. 13.
Second Lieutenant Doyle Cole, Marine fighter pilot, was the rescuer of the week today. He was rescued by a general he mistook for a sergeant.

Lt. Cole ditched his Corsair in enemy water after he was shot down on a strafing mission. He was spotted by a Marine helicopter carrying Brigadier General Edward Craig, First Brigade Commander.

As the helicopter pilot, Gus Luendke, jockeyed the craft into position, Gen. Craig helped to haul Lt. Cole aboard. Thinking Gen. Craig was a sergeant, Lt. Cole clapped him on the back and shouted, "Thanks, Mac, you sure did a great job."

When the helicopter landed, Lt. Cole discovered the identity of his rescuer. The general said he was glad to be of service.—United Press.

U.S. TROOPS HIT BACK

Korea, Aug. 14.
American forces renewed in heavy rain this morning their counter-offensive against remnants of North Koreans who have been trying to turn their beachhead on the southern flank of the Naktong river line into a major breakthrough.

Soldiers crawled out of muddy foxholes to attack at dawn after a two-day lull in the bulge battle while reserve forces were cleaning out Communist roadblocks around Yong-san, astride the main supply line to the fighting forces.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Trading Space For Time

THE swift American recovery from the dangerous position created by the Communist lunges at Pohang-dong and across the main supply route between Pusan and Taegu does not mean that further surprises are beyond the bounds of possibility. The big test has still to come, the heavy massing of troops in the Taegu area is ominous, and while the magnificent resource of the Eighth Army commander and the dogged determination of the defence will make progress highly costly for the Korean armies, it is more than likely that more ground will have to be conceded before the initiative changes hands. The main reason for the spectacle of the United Nations forces being compelled to trade space for time is clear enough. Between them, General MacArthur and President Truman have done a first-class job under severe handicaps. The greatest, of course, has been inability up to the present to match strength with strength in Korea. The overwhelming numerical superiority of the aggressors enables them to maintain ceaseless pressure and the extensive aid in personnel and equipment which they have received and are apparently still receiving from outside sources, meaning Soviet Russia and Communist China, is an incalculable factor. But there is at least a contributory reason, and this is that the American forces, who now bear the brunt of the battle, are fighting a strange war in a strange country, which adds to the usual hazards and terrors of any war. For they are battling against a faceless enemy who is often invisible and sometimes indistinguishable from a friend—a foe who fights with a blend of Asiatic fatalism and Communist fanaticism and knows no respect for life, who observes no rules of war or humanity, who massacres the wounded and drives women and children in front of him to shield him

from bullets. What is more, though American intelligence has identified at least seven Communist divisions and various other units, nothing is known about their commanders, who remain nameless. What is known is that the titular head of the North Korean puppet regime and ostensible commander of the North Korean armies is Kim Il Sung, a 38-year-old giant from South Korea, where he is wanted as a fugitive from justice. His real name is supposed to be Kim Sung Chu, but he has renamed himself after a legendary Korean revolutionary hero whose exploits against the Japanese have made the name of Kim Il Sung celebrated, and many Koreans apparently still believe that it is their "original" hero and not an impostor who rules in North Korea. But the real ruler of North Korea is almost certainly General T. F. Shitkov, a Soviet Army expert disguised as ambassador who was also the Soviet delegate to the Joint American-Soviet Commission on Korea, whose abortive attempts at unification he is now attempting to complete in a different manner. Furthermore, North Korean prisoners now confirm not only that the Soviets have provided both equipment and military "advisers" to the North Koreans but also that the nucleus of the North Korean armies is formed by Korean veterans of the Chinese Communist armies. Many of these stem from Korean exiles or deportees settled in Manchuria or Asiatic Russia, and some of them have also received training in the Soviet armies. Finally, it is also clear that the North Korean armies, like the Russian, live on the land, which reduces their supply problems. It is this enemy which the United Nations faces, and it is these characteristics which make the task of beating him long and expensive.

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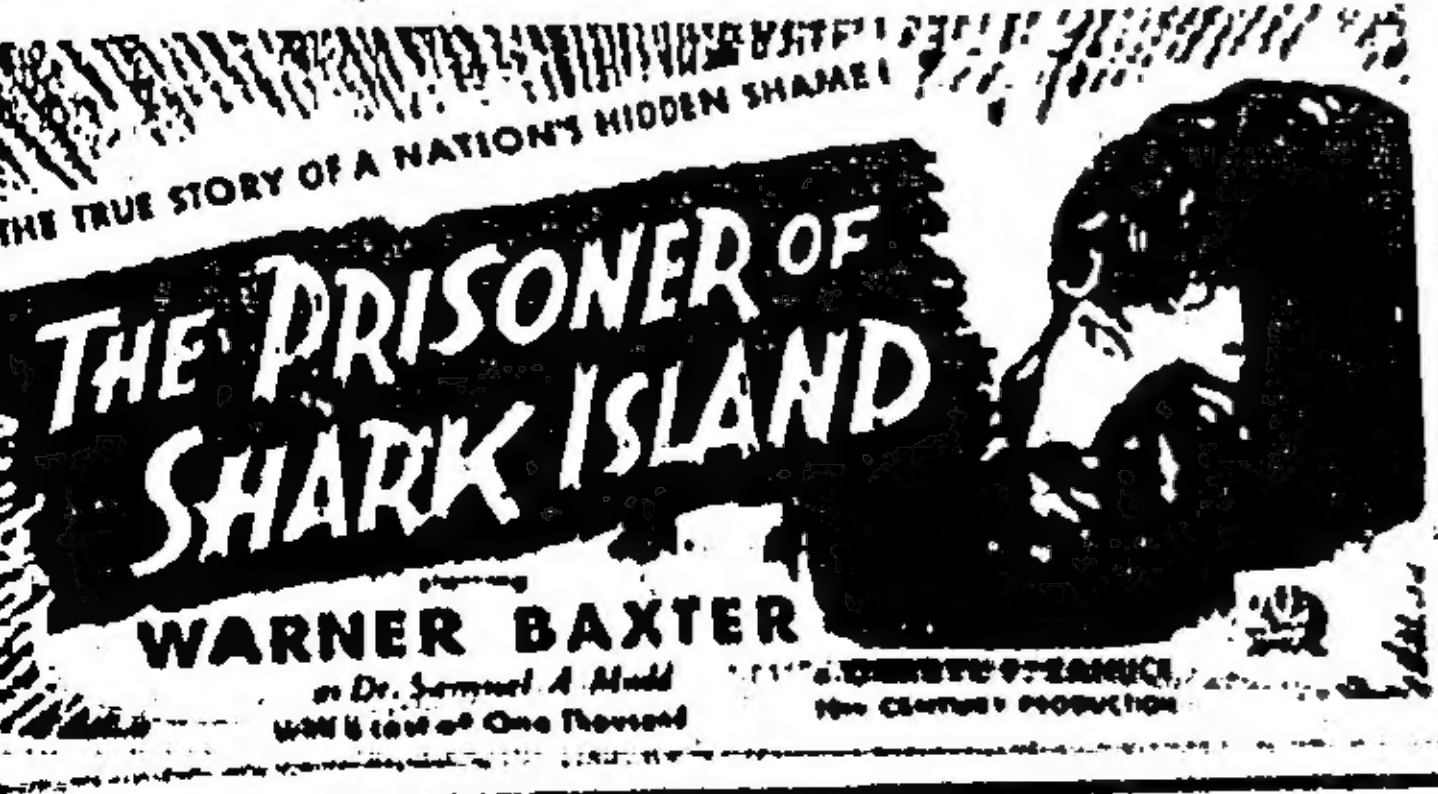
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CHAIN GANG" and "LES MISERABLES!"



Printed Nylon Sheer



By FRUNELLA WOOD

THE afternoon frock stages its brief comeback each summer, in airy-fairy fabrics which take one out comfortably by sunlight or twilight. This particular 1950 model is a honey in that it is made of nylon in marquisette weave, and therefore will pack and wash without losing its pristine freshness of quality or colour.

The colour, incidentally, is white, with a clear blue-green abstract brush line motif, over which flecks of black are dotted, to bring out the green. Skirt fullness is centre front, front-bodice fullness is given a good line by vertical shirring, in what was once called mousquetaire fashion.

Let's Eat

BY IDA BAILEY ALLEN



"Light As A Breath" Souffle

Dinner

Clear Soup with Vegetables
Broiled Chicken Smothered
with Rice
French Bread
Banana Souffle
Coffee, Tea or Milk
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Broiled Chicken Smothered
with Rice

First a crystal clear consommé madeleine, followed by a timbale of lobster, which the Chef pronounced: "Perfect!" The piece de resistance was chicken saute in browned rice served with broccoli. Dessert was a perfect hot banana souffle.

Light and Soft

"You see in this souffle, Madame," remarked the Chef, "the distinction of the haute cuisine. It is light as a breath, which means, it is so soft as a custard cream. It did not fall because it was served at the exact moment of readiness. Madame, I most heartily recommend this souffle to our readers."

"And what about the chicken with rice?"
"That, too, we must recommend as a most delicious main course and a fine way to make one small chicken serve the family."

Clean a 2½-lb. chicken. Tweeze out pin feathers. Wash and rinse. Drain, cut in quarters, brush with mixed lemon juice and salad oil, dust with salt and pepper. Broil until golden brown. Then slow-bake 30 min. in a covered pan. Meantime cook 1½ c. white rice 22 min. in 3c. water containing ½ tsp. thyme and 3 chicken bouillon cubes. Cut the chicken meat from the bones. Layer with the rice in a large heatproof platter; finish with rice. Slew over ¾ c. coarse bread crumbs mixed with 2 tsp. butter or margarine and brown.

Banana Souffle.

Melt 2 tsp. butter; stir in 2 tsp. flour, ¼ tsp. salt and 2/3 c. heated milk. Cook and stir until boiling. Separate 3 eggs. Beat the whites stiff. Beat the yolks creamy and add 1 tsp. sugar, ¼ tsp. vanilla and 2 mashed small ripe bananas. Fold in the egg whites. Two-thirds fill a good-sized, individual unbuttered baking dishes. Set in a pan. Surround with boiling water. Bake 25 min. in a moderate oven, 375 F. and serve.

—(London Express Service)

WOMANSENSE

By SUSAN DEACON

Now what WILL they do to us?

YOU MAY "get by" with last year's winter wardrobe, or another "New Look" MAY outdate it. Top designers will give the answer soon. They will be showing their new winter collections in London and Paris.

As British manufacturers do not see the London collections, any new fashion line shown in London is only of interest to women who can afford couture house prices for their clothes.

Copies of these clothes will never reach the shops.

But British manufacturers will be flocking to Paris, and will pay £150 for canvas patterns of new models. Dresses from these patterns will be mass-produced, and will be on sale in the shops in six months' time.

Changes

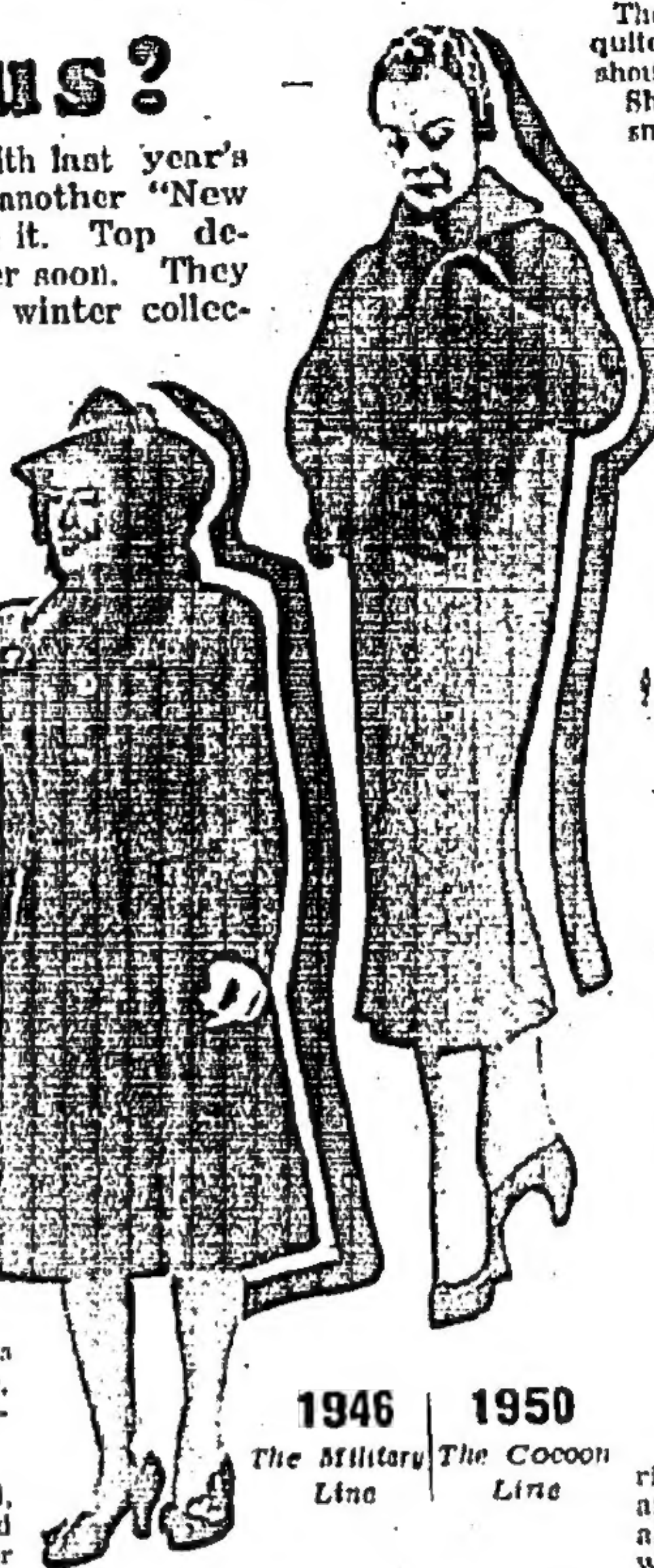
FASHION changes quickly. In 1946, the girl in Photograph No. 1 was fashionably dressed. The coat in Photograph No. 2, which has the new Beetle Wing Line, shows how fashion has altered in four short years.

It is wiser to have a small, smart wardrobe, adding and discarding each season, rather than a large wardrobe which must last, and may become outdated.

FISHNET SANDALS



This season's Uncovered Look now bares our feet. From Paris come summer sandals in wide meshed fishnet, with cork soles.



1946 1950

The Military Line The Cocoon Line

Will the collections show big fashion changes? We have had long, full skirts, and short, straight skirts. Moulded torsos and bloused backs.

What next?

Skirts will get shorter. There will be new sleeve interest, but on the whole, I foresee little change from the 1950 silhouette.

Pillbox bride

FOR a Summer Wedding... A fashionable American bride wore a lace pillbox with the pattern picked out in tiny imitation pearls rather than traditional orange blossoms.

The pillbox was worn quite straight, with a shoulder-length tulle veil... Short sheer gowns are smarter—and more practical—than the usual full-length oyster salin.

Remember that nothing is more disillusioning than a white bride smoking a cigarette.

★

THERE are many bargains in blankets and household linen to be found in the summer sales. Do you know how to choose good quality linen?

Weight of cloth does not necessarily mean good quality.

Look at the surface at eye level. Good linen will have a few tiny hairs, but on poor linen there will be a number of short hairs.

Closeness of weave is also another point to look for.

NEVER store linen permanently in an airing cupboard. Wrap it in an old sheet and store in a cool place.

Cardigans

HIGH-NECKED button-through cardigans, trimmed with ribbons, sequins, pearls, and even fur are being worn as formal summer evening wraps.

1 Artificial flower heads and imitation pearls are scattered at intervals over the front of the cardigan.

2 Thick gold braid is stitched in a close zig-zag pattern round the neck, sleeves, and front.

3 Strips of fur are stitched round the neck, cuffs, and front and are held down at narrow band of imitation pearls. This can all be done cheaply and quite simply at home.

Peaches

RECIPE.—Fresh peach halves, filled with a little butter, served with fish... For dessert, peel a whole peach. Cut it in half and stone it and fill the halves with a mixture of two-thirds chopped nuts to one-third cake crumbs well moistened with sherry.

Serve with a fruit sauce.
—(London Express Service)

New Look For Porch Furniture

By ELEANOR ROSS

EXTRA furniture for that porch or garden or terrace? Friends of ours have picked up some real bargains, which, with a little doing-over, have taken their place proudly on such diverse spots as a city penthouse terrace and a country garden.

Of course doing over furniture does take a little effort, but setting at the job in the cool of the morning soon brings happy results without tiring oneself. And there are several items now available to make the work easier.

Outdoor Enamel

For instance, there is a good new outdoor enamel that will cover old and worn metal furniture with just one coating that is both washable and long-lasting. It is easy to apply and comes in many rich colours that offer a nice relief from the usual green and white. A small work-aver is on the market in the form of a push-button spray, something that makes it easy to reach those hard-to-get-at corners and niches. Good for doing screens, too, since it eliminates the possibility of clogging screen mesh with paint. This dispenser is filled with black or green paint for screens.

When restoring wooden furniture, the piece should be cleaned thoroughly with a detergent and water, then rinsed and left to dry. Thin worn spots may be touched up with an enamel undercoat and when this has dried, finished with a coat of exterior enamel. For a radical change in colour, it may be necessary to apply two finishing coats.

Old Finish

If the piece is so battered that it has to be completely done over then the old finish should be removed with a paint and varnish remover, and all traces of wax in such solutions removed by washing the furniture afterwards with turpentine. After this has dried, the surface should be sanded smooth and dusted before applying the undercoat and the desired finish.

Metal furniture that has become rust-spotted, should be gone over thoroughly with steel wool or sandpaper before refinishing. The bare spots should then be touched up with metal primer, such as red lead, blue lead, six yellow, oxide of iron or zinc dust-zinc oxide. Exterior enamel takes care of the final coat of what will look like a nice new piece of metal furniture.

Standard Hours Of Sleep For Each Child

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

MOST children don't get enough sleep; and during the summer months with daylight saving time in many places, and young children don't go to bed early enough. Regardless of when they go to bed or when the parents must rise, many young children awaken with the birds.

The teen-ager on the other hand may be hard to get up in the morning. But if he has a job he can't linger in bed as long as he likes or long enough to enable him to get ample sleep unless he goes to bed early enough. Or if he has no job and sleeps much later than his parents, he may cause his mother extra work.

Wise Guidance

Unless there has been wise guidance of the youth when he was much younger, he may not readily choose a reasonable bedtime hour. Some parents, however, at times of consistent relationship with the child over twelve or fourteen, lead this child to see that he needs from 9 to 11 hours of sleep and that, in order to get this amount, his approximate bedtime will be apparent. He can't extend his sleep time unduly late in the morning without interfering on the rights of his parents.

Here are reasonable standards. From birth to 4 months—practically all the time when not fed or bathed; 5 months to 1 year—16 to 18 hours; 1 year to 2 years—14 to 16 hours; 2 years to 4 years—13 to 14 hours; 4 years to 6 years—12 to 13 hours; 6 years to 8 years—11 to 12 hours; 8 years to 13 years—10 to 11 hours; 13 years to 18 years—9 to 10 hours. Until

Check Hours
In checking against these standards, parents should consider the time when the child actually goes to sleep, and not the hour when he is told to go to bed. Many are the youngsters from 6 to 12 who are told repeatedly and continuously for an hour or more to go to bed before they actually are in bed.

For the child under five or six it is not only the time he is tucked into bed that matters but when he quiets down and goes to sleep. Also the lot can easily learn to sleep up to a reasonable regular hour in the morning if he is not allowed to get up till the clock bell rings or some other signal is given, provided there is no deviation from the time of the signal from day to day and month to month. But unless the parents are very consistent and decisive, they can't make it work, when there will be prolonged crying, running about or even sex exploring. But the youngster from two to five who learns there is finally about the designated rising time, soon learns to go to bed to sleep and to sleep on roundly long enough.

Tennis Bracelet



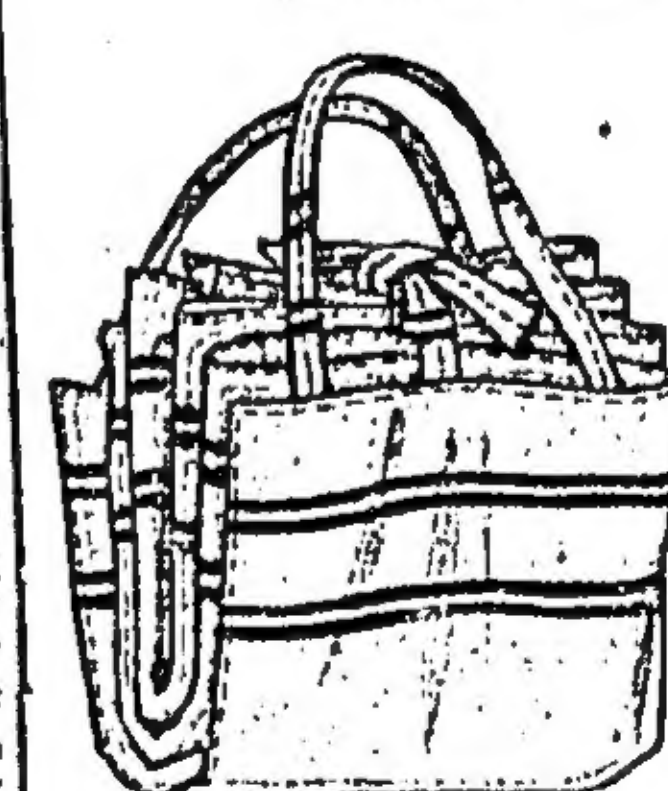
NEW kind of tennis bracelet was seen at Wimbledon on the wrist of Gussy Moran and other players. Its name: the Swellet. It is absorbent and can be used for wiping moisture from the face or the palm of the racket hand.

—(London Express Service)

Your Sewing Scrapbook

by Mary Brooks Picken

Beach Or Camp Roll



IN summer when you are on an outing, nothing is handier than a roll you can stretch out on in the sun on roof, at beach, in shade, on picnic grounds.

Choose 4 yds. water-proof sail cloth or awning fabric in any colour. Buy one bat comforter, type cotton. Roll should be made 2 yds. long and width desired—not less than 24".

Cut strip 3" wide from one selvage edge to make tie-strings and handles. Turn raw edge of strip over a scant ¼ of its width lengthwise; turn selvage edge over a scant ½, and stitch through centre, as in A. Cut 2 tie strings and 2 handles, each 18" long.

Fold fabric in half crosswise, wrong sides together. Pin selvage edges together. Turn edges in on other side ¼" and pin. Insert ends of ties and handles between edges on outer side of patch edges, as at B and C. Pin, then stitch each twice so they will hold securely.

Stitch with longest machine stitch from fold down one side, as at D, then across bottom, stitching ¼" from edge.

Open out cotton bat. Cut a 2-yard length. Fold one end over 12". Lay cotton inside folded fabric with double thickness of cotton at top fold for pillow section. Bat should be straight and smooth before stitching. Cotton will not reach bottom of pad. Let it come as far as it will.

Begin at fold again and stitch down selvage side, again ¼" from edge. Loosen top corner and stitch over rows across, spacing these 12" from fold, then 6" apart until all rows are stitched—this to hold cotton to place. Since thickness of pad tends to crowd material forward on top, stretch underside and ease in top as you stitch crosswise.

Fold roll up from bottom in five folds, like an accordion, so that all rest on pillow part. Square side edges together and tie strings at top. Carry by loop handles.

TOMORROW: SUEDE SOAK FOR BARE-TOE DRESS

For Morale



BLONDE and curvaceous actress Marilyn Monroe, shown in Hollywood, visited leathernecks of the First Marine Division before they embarked for the Korean war area. They were so pleased that they voted Marilyn Miss Morale of the Marine Corps. (Acme).

Search For Vast Oil Resources

When the Geological Survey Department of Scotland put down a bore hole near Slamannan, Stirlingshire, in the autumn, they will be testing the opinion of Dr John B. Simpson, of the Survey, that vast resources of oil shale are likely to be present in the area immediately to the west of the shale mining district.

It was this doctor's theories which led to the discovery of one of Scotland's richest oilfields; his latest one goes as far as forecasting that Scotland's

potential oil shale yield runs into thousands of millions of tons.

The coal triumph was in the late 19th century when it was largely due to his conclusions of the situation in the New Cornhill area. Acreage that was deposited of coal were discovered there. Acre for acre, they are probably the richest in any Scotland.

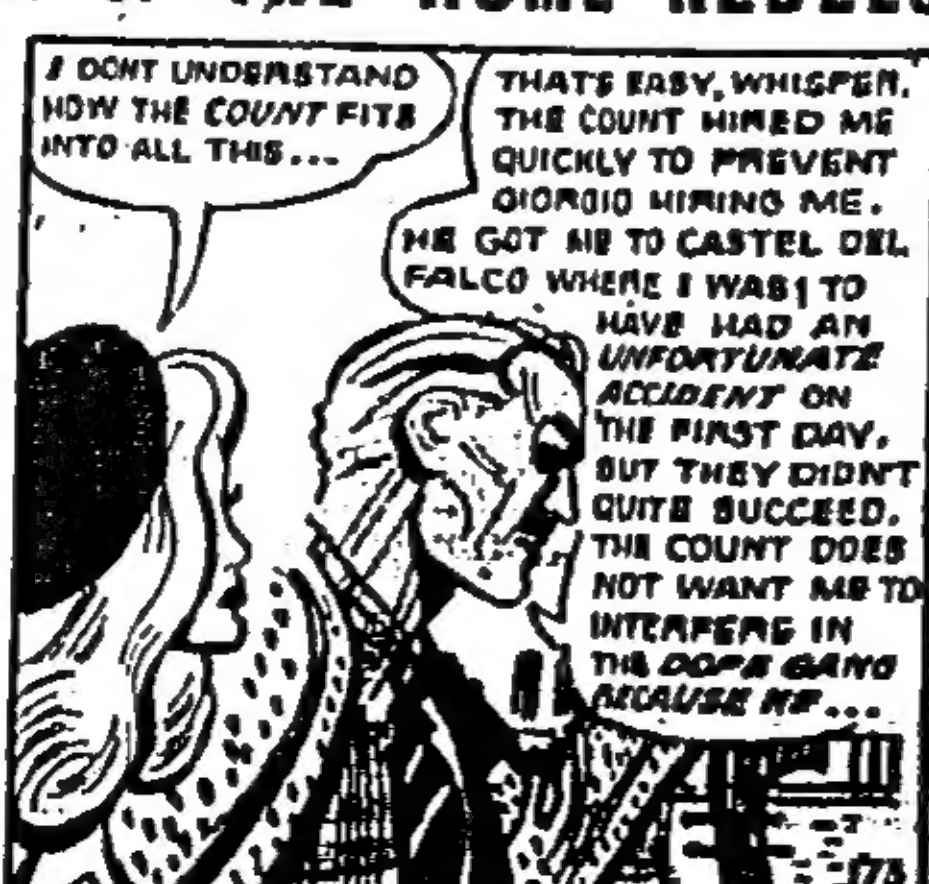
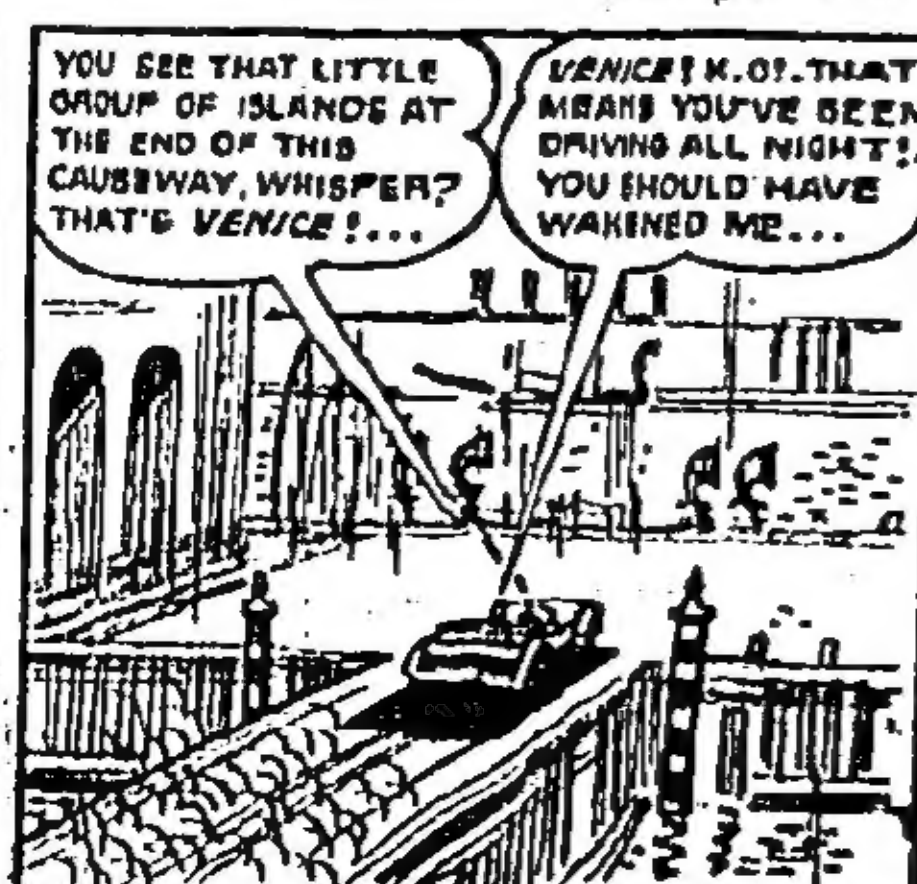
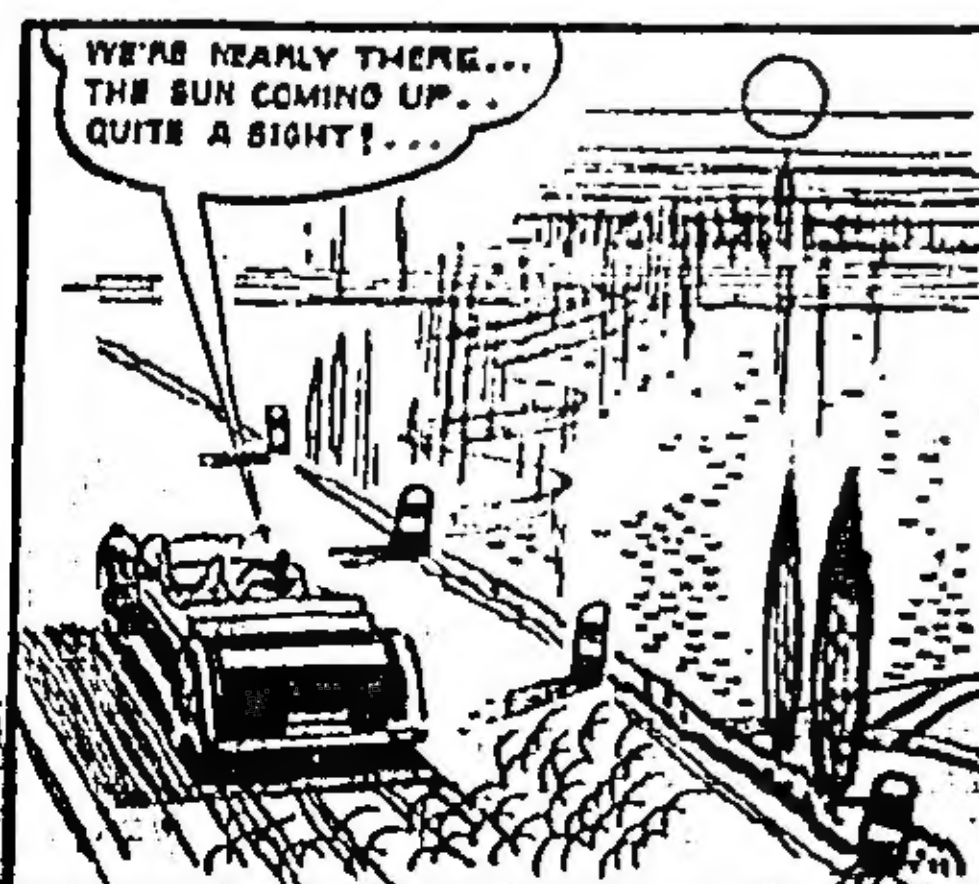
Dr Simpson's picture of the shale field is one of a gigantic basin with the deepest point somewhere near Armadale. From there the same rise towards the east, where extensive workings have already taken place, and towards the west below the coal measures in an area riddled with active and abandoned collieries.

OBVIOUS IMPORTANCE
Then, he says, the deposits may be found somewhere about Salsburgh, the rim of the basin swinging northwards to Airdrie and Denny, east to Grantonmouth, and south of Salsburgh to Wishaw and Colinton. Thousands of millions of tons is his rough estimate of the potential yield. Since the present output of the shale industry is less than two million tons a year, the importance of any such discovery is obvious.

Coal is not being entirely left out of the picture. The Slamannan bore hole, in addition to testing the oil shale theory, will provide valuable information about the lower coal measures in the vicinity. The bore will take out a core from a depth of 1,200 feet down to 4,000 feet or, if necessary, 700 fathoms, giving a complete miniature picture of the lower strata and enabling the investigators to say with some degree of certainty whether or not Dr Simpson's theory is borne out by fact.

The Slamannan bore may be the deepest ever put down in Scotland; certainly it will be the deepest core working, for all the 113 bore holes put down in Scotland last year were less than 2,000 feet, except one at between 2,000 and 3,000 feet.

K. O. CANNON



London Diary:

Actor Annoyed Being Listed As American

Film actor Stewart Granger has returned home from his hunting expedition to Kenya. His bag: three lions, two elephants, one buffalo.

One thing pleased him: Jean Simmons was at London Airport to meet him.

One thing annoyed him: the airline company had put him down as American.

Said Granger: "I'll sock anyone who brings that up again. I'm British and I'm going to stay British. I'll never become an American. But I don't mind earning their dollars."

HOLLYWOOD WIFE

One of Hollywood's prettiest wives is Mrs Henry Koster. She is in Britain with her film director husband and their two children while Koster makes a film version of Nevil Shute's novel "No High Way."

Before she married, Mrs Koster was film actress Peggy Moran. Her husband gave her her first film chance, recommending her for a contract.

She said I had great possibilities," says Mrs Koster. "But when we got engaged, he changed his opinion. Since then he has not let me make any more films."

MUSICAL NICOLAS

The Koster have been married nearly eight years. Mrs Koster is tall, willowy, blue-eyed, wears her long, dark hair brushed back and fastened with a gold pin. She uses little make-up on her tanned skin.

"The Californian climate is too drying for heavy make-up," she explains.

The Koster have two sons, Nicolas, 6, and Peter, 3, and have a German nurse to look after them. "Nicolas shows signs of being a musician. He already listens attentively to Wagner and Beethoven," says his mother. He has played the piano since he was four.

The Koster have a ranch-house at Outpost, in the hills near Hollywood. While they are away Sir Laurence Olivier and Lady Olivier will stay there during their film-making visit to Hollywood.

A RISK FOR REYNAUD

Former French Premier Paul Reynaud, who has just arrived in London, said jokingly that he is afraid to go to Japan. He fears he will be arrested.

When he was a young man he took some photographs in Japan without permission. The Japanese thought he was a spy, ordered his arrest.

Reynaud disappeared, in his absence was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

DISCRIMINATION

A review of the British copyright law is under consideration, reports Mr Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade. What is wrong with the law now?

In its application to book publishing, it has no great defects. But Sir Stanley Ullman, the publisher, thinks that American copyright practice is a subject about which the British Government should best think themselves.

"You cannot get a United States copyright for a book in the English language unless the book is wholly manufactured there," he says. "In consequence, only a small proportion of British books are protected in America. It is an act of discrimination against the British Commonwealth."

"This discrimination was originally intended to protect an infant industry. But

American printing is no longer an infant industry.

"A recent concession enables 1,500 copies to be imported into the U.S.A. But if copyright is to be secured for more than 1,500 copies, they must be produced there. So discrimination remains."

JOBS FOR VISITORS

Tire BBC, short of typists and shorthand typists, are hoping to find an answer to some of their problems among women visitors to Britain.

During the summer the corporation need temporary staff for full or part-time work. "These jobs," they say, "may appeal to some of the girls who are visiting this country for six months or a year and find that the English pound disconcerts them faster than they estimated."

But the girls must be British nationals, from the Empire, pay: between £3 9s, 6d, for typists to £4 18s, for shorthand typists.

CASTLE FOR FOREMAN

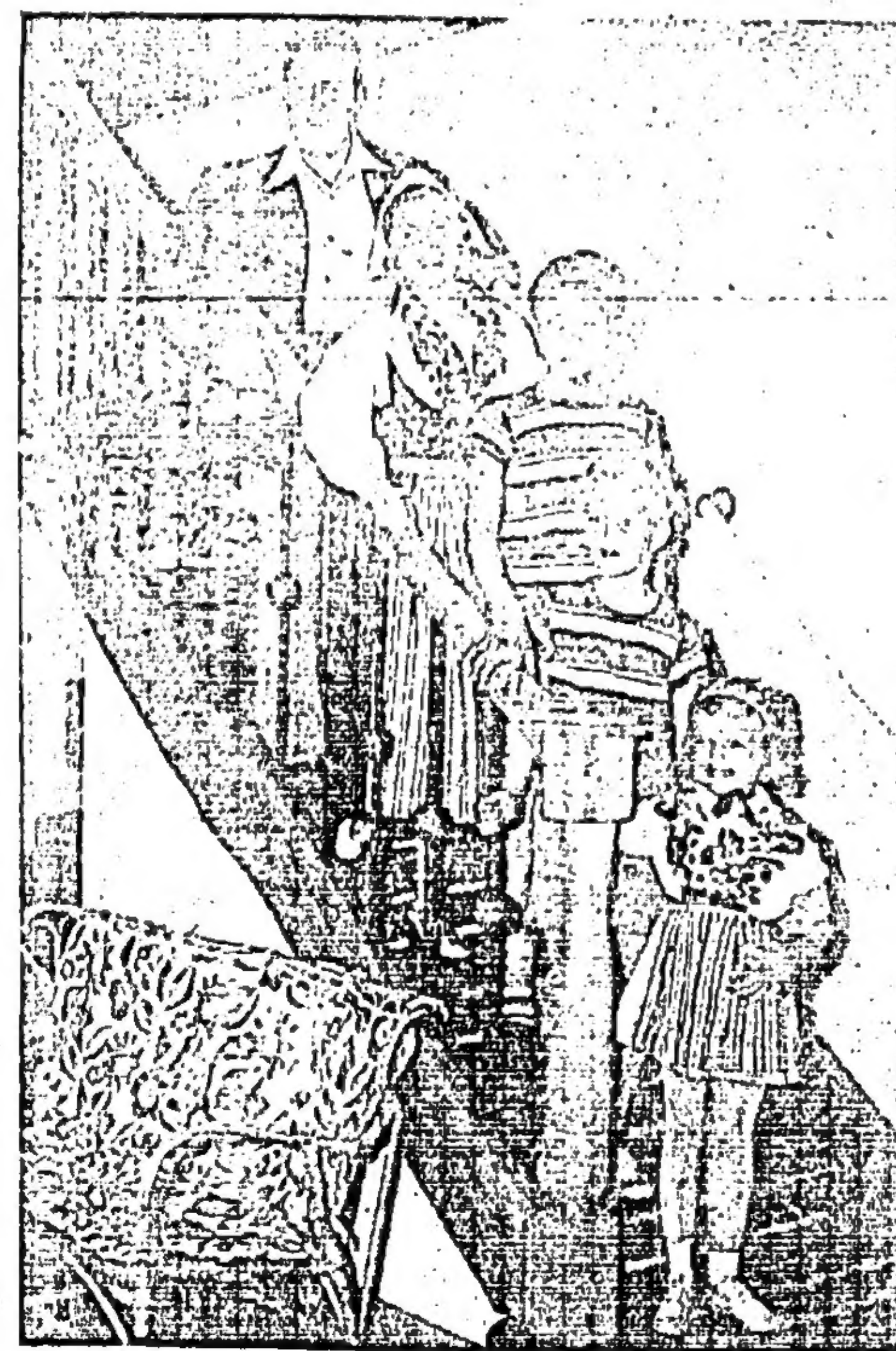
A Sawmill foreman in British Columbia has inherited Pollok Castle, 800-year-old landmark at Newton Mearns, near Glasgow, a 30-roomed country house near Girvan, and a fortune estimated at nearly £100,000.

He is 40-year-old Robert Ferguson-Pollok. The estate and money have been left to him by his aunt, Miss Jane Dunlop Ferguson-Pollok, who died last April.

Robert Ferguson-Pollok was taken to Canada as a child, had not seen his aunt since. He is married, has no children.

His aunt lived quietly at Pinmore, doing most of her own housework and her own cooking. In her early twenties she ran Pollok Castle with 17 servants for her father. In those days she was one of the best horsewomen in Scotland.

The castle was rebuilt in the last century. It has 75 rooms, is now unkept.



JUSSI BJORLING, famed Swedish tenor and star of the New York Metropolitan Opera, is shown with his family on vacation at their summer home near Stockholm. Bjorling, already the possessor of 18 medals, received another when he sang at the 400th anniversary of the city of Helsinki, capital of Finland, where he was made a Commander of the White Lion, a very high award in that country. (Acme)

Quiet Before The Explosion



WHILE a South Korean soldier looks on, two GIs rest on bags of dynamite whilst awaiting orders to blast a bridge. Note the queer Red Indian haircut—quite a fashion among the boys battling in the Land of the Morning Calm. (Acme)

YOUNG CHINESE COUPLE EXHIBIT IN LONDON

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Aug. 4.

Will it ever be possible to describe Chinese painting without once using the word tranquil? I think not. No other single word quite captures the serenity of this work steeped in centuries of tradition. An exhibition of paintings by a young Chinese couple, Chen Chun-fu and Wu Yung-hsiang, has opened in London this week. It includes also some recent paintings by Professor Chi Pei-shih, and Mr Pu Hsing-yu.

We do not find in their work the bluntness of the post-Impressionist painters, or the strivings of tortured souls for expression. The brushwork is that of craftsman; colours are used as if they are precious.

If suddenly confronted with some of the latest modern paintings seen in London art galleries, we would turn with relief to a work by Wu and Chen ingeniously named "Noise of Rushing Water and Boar of Tigers at Drinking Pool." Or perhaps Wu's admirable painting of a "Temple Amid Pine-clad Heights" would suffice.

Although painting in traditional style, Wu and Chen combine both schools of Chinese painting in their work, the Northern and the Southern. Wu's exquisite "Lady Playing Flute" and "Lady in Bamboo Grove" are reminiscent of the old Mogul style in their precise detail, but with delicacy of touch that the Indian and Mogul school lacked.

CO-OPERATION

Here no brilliant vulgarities leap blashly from the wall to entice the eye. Most of the pictures are a triumph in co-operation.

Chen Chun-fu, who studied at the National Art Academy in Peking, married his Chinese wife, Wu Yung-hsiang, in Hongkong, and after teaching hours they collaborated in painting. He painted people, animals, birds and insects; she painted the landscapes. The finished works are as harmonious as though executed by one person.

Wu herself has specialised in all branches of Chinese painting, and is recognised in China as one of the outstanding women artists of the present day.

For three years she did research work in the old Imperial Palace museum, and made copies of many ancient masterpieces.

Dr Cheng, ex-Chinese Ambassador in London, was there with his wife. They both preferred the paintings on silk—never so interesting to Western eyes. His favourite was "Buffalo Boys Wending Home in Windstorm" because, as he said, "a picture painted by two people absorbs more thought and care than if it had been painted by a single person. The result is as perfect as you can ever hope to attain."

Long scroll.

Long scroll, famous woman artist, who herself exhibited in London last year, was there. She particularly admired the long scroll depicting Yangtze Gorges (after Hsia K'ai) painted by Wu.

As Irene Ward, M. P. said when she opened the exhibition, "The young artists, Wu and Chen, have created something unique by the way in which they combine their work."

A hundred paintings are on show, by Wu and Chen, most of them painted on rice paper, and mounted on silk. As always, we found ourselves admiring the gentle, subtle Chinese humour. The rats playing round an old candlestick; a rat-trap drawn with the same delicacy as a mountain temple; a cat watching a butterfly; the odd locust or ladybird right away in the

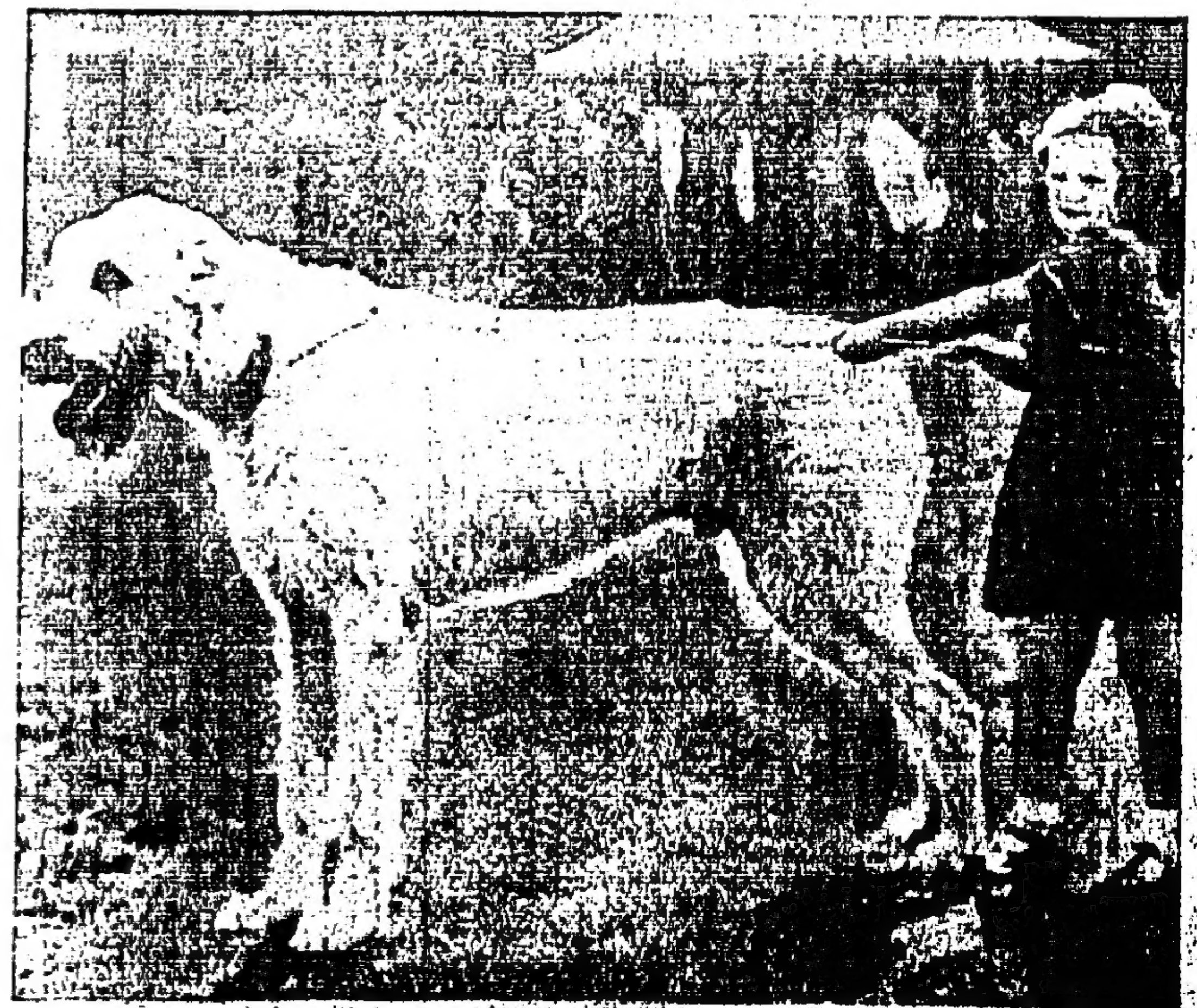
corner, hardly noticeable at first, but adding exactly the right finishing touch; and the "Domestic Fowl and Bamboo" by Chen, with the most realistic hens seen in years.

Six paintings by Professor Chi Pei-shih were surprising. Now 89 years of age, a native of Hunan Province, Chi was a cowherd when young, and did not start to paint until he was 30. He paints flowers superbly—care of corn, grasses, insects and especially crickets. The paintings were surprising, because most of the visitors, unacquainted with his work, expected the usual classical perfection, and were presented instead with the deceptively simple brush-strokes of a genius. The craftsmanship, apparent in so many Chinese paintings, was absent. He creates, rather than copies.

ONCE A HERMIT

Pu Hsing-yu, born in 1892 of the Ching (Manchu) royal family, had nine paintings on show. Once a hermit, he became professor in the Peking National Art Academy for many years, and is at present living in Formosa. His work was greatly admired by Ling Su-hua, but many consider him to be something of a copyist. His particular fondness is for mountains and rivers, and he customarily writes a poem for every picture he completes. "Chinese Junk Facing Wooded Banks" was perhaps the most interesting work displayed.

When Janet Chiswick, aged four, led Retann Dumboyne about the grounds during a dog show in Richmond, Surrey, it was a good thing the 17-month-old Irish wolfhound was agreeable about it. Otherwise, the child might have had more on her hands than she could manage. (Acme)



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Rounding Off Youth Training

Thousands of youths who were moved from their homes, their parents, and their schools at the beginning of World War II, just when their education was starting, are now reaching their late teens.

Giving their education that brief but effective rounding-off which creates character rather than knowledge is one of the more difficult problems that, in particular, many European education authorities are having to tackle.

"Toughening-up" or "character training" courses are increasingly providing the answer. Many of them in Britain are operated on the lines of the new Mountain School run by the Outward Bound Trust, a pioneer organization through whose Sea School at Aberdovey, on the west coast of Wales, more than 6,000 boys and youths have passed since 1941.

In that year, Lawrence Holt, a Liverpool shipowner, and Kurt Hahn, a brilliant schoolmaster who had carried out important work in Britain before the war, founded the Trust's first school. Now has come Gathelhouse, the Mountain School in Eskdale, one of the most beautiful valleys in the Lake District, in the northwest of England.

THINGS TO COME

It is a pointer to things to come for the Trust has a programme which calls for another Sea School, a second Mountain School and a Gliding School. The five schools between them will train a total of 5,000 every year, a programme which is expected to cost not less than £100,000.

To the new Mountain School, standing in large grounds near the Esk Estuary, came boys and youths between the ages of 15 and 19—boys from great country houses and from small colliery cottages, from different types of schools, youngsters who will later be going to a university and others who are about to start the job of earning their living.

Some are to be sent from London and others will come from more than 100 big industrial firms in many parts of the United Kingdom who pick their more promising apprentices for the courses held by the Trust.

BEARDS FOR FESTIVAL

Men of Canterbury are being asked to grow beards in time for the celebration of next year's Festival of Britain, and city shop assistants may be encouraged to wear period costumes for a week.

Chairman of the festival committee (Canterbury's Mayor, Councillor Stanley Jennings) told a meeting: "We are on the lookout for big, husky men."

"Anybody who can dress as a medieval monk has a job waiting for him."

Pointing out that nearly 2,500 men would be needed daily for a week to take part in medieval plays, the Mayor added: "Apparently more men ran the world than women in those days."

Goa Freedom Demand

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Mr Anthony de Mello, President of the Board of Control for cricket in India, today called on Portugal to hand over Goa to the Goan people. Addressing a meeting of the United Front of Goans here Mr de Mello said: "We are Indians first and last. We want no autonomy but total freedom. In short we want Goa for the Goans."

The meeting passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the Security Measures Ordinance in Goa and the implementation of the amnesty programme for political prisoners in Portuguese settlements in India.—Reuter.

Papandreou On Way To U.S.

Paris, Aug. 13.

M. Georges Papandreou, Greek Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior, arrived here today by special aircraft on his way to Washington. He plans to stay two days in Paris before leaving for the United States.—Reuter.

ROXY LIBERTY

4 SHOWS TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &
9.30 P.M.

5 SHOWS TO-DAY
AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &
9.30 P.M.

FAR EAST PICTURES PRESENTS



THE SONG OF RAINY NIGHTS

IN MANDARIN DIALOGUE

STARRING

MISS PAI KWANG

with LAN YING-YING • YIAN HWA

ON THE STAGE

MISS

PAI KWANG

IN PERSON
SINGING HER FAVOURITE
SONGS

NO INCREASE IN ADMISSION PRICES
COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS ARE NOT AVAILABLE

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AIR-CONDITIONED AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

RAGING ISLAND... RAGING PASSIONS!

This is IT!
THE PLACE
STROMBOLI
THE STARS
BERGMAN
UNDER
THE INSPIRED DIRECTION OF
ROSSELLINI

Added Attraction: "PAL'S ADVENTURE"

ADDED! WARNER-PATHE NEWSREEL
FIRST SHOWING IN COLONY!

1. "STAND OR DIE" IN KOREA!
2. U.S. UNVEILS NEW WEAPONS IN KOREA!
3. U.S. JET PLANES ATTACK COMMUNIST TANKS, TRUCKS AND TRAINS!
4. SUPER BAZOOKA IN ACTION!
5. ANTI-LEOPOLD RIOTS IN BELGIUM!

NEXT Claudette COLBERT • Robert YOUNG
George BRENT
CHANGE in "BRIDE FOR SALE"

ORIENTAL
AIR CONDITIONED

Take Any Eastern Tram Car or Happy Valley Bus

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.30—7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A VERY INTERESTING CHINESE PICTURE.



AWFUL TRUTH
A Chinese Comedy in Mandarin Dialogue



"Here be some more gentlemen to see you, mas'or."

London Express Service

FLYING SAUCERS ARE 53 YEARS OLD

FOUR years ago as a foreign correspondent in Sweden I sent news home of mysterious flying lights reported in the northern sky....and so played my own humble part in instituting a theme for speculation that has since swept the world.

No bull in a china shop ever crashed the headlines with more smashing effect. Within a few weeks over 2,000 flying lights, ghost bombs and flaming saucers were reported; and each report was separately investigated by the Swedish Air Force. Finally the Swedish Defence Staff issued an official statement that, after discounting 80 percent of the reports as hallucination or laymen's ignorance, something inexplicable was indeed flashing in flight over Sweden.

ports showed that the lights travelled in a curve but in no one direction. Most people shrugged their shoulders at a nine days wonder and the affair was gradually forgotten.

Then in July, 1947, came the first flying saucer stories—from Stockholm, San Francisco, Sydney and Mexico. Perhaps it was a coincidence that the earth at that time was passing through an uninterrupted stream of meteors. Astronomers clocked the meteors at a rate of never less than 20 an hour and sometimes as high as 80. But Manchester University scientists hastily added that the meteors were too small to be seen with the naked eye.

and in 60 percent the objects were found to be merely birds, balloons of meteors. There remained over 100 inexplicable instances. Saucers were sighted in Denmark, Canada, France, Portugal, Austria and Italy. Seven at once, making a thunderous noise, were seen flying near Florence.

By **Mark Priestley**

description of a saucer travelling by train who compared the mystery craft to a comet with an ever-lengthening tail. The accompanying roar, he insisted, drowned the noise of the train.

Belluza, former Fascist Minister of Economy. "They were of light metal, 30 ft. round, jet-propelled and they spun in the air. The idea was for them to carry explosives....and I believe they are being tested to deliver atomic bombs today!"

Is it merely to mark the truth that Donald Keyhoe, former chief information officer for the Aeronautics Branch of the U.S. Commerce Department, solemnly asserts that the saucers are space-ships from another planet? To top this, there's the fantastic story of a wrecked flying saucer found in Mexico complete with the body of a little man 23 inches high, an oddly swiftly turned over to the United States authorities and, instantly hushed-up. There's the statement by Commander Robert McLaughlin of the destroyer Bristol that instruments have plotted a 105 feet in diameter flying at 5 miles a second 50 miles above the earth....

Seeing Spots?

AND stranger...Cameramen in Mexico City have filmed a saucer as it swept the sky and turned the film over to the U.S. government....Portuguese consulars have reported scores of saucers flying in line, moving faster than tracer bullets....

Central Fact

WERE they merely jet planes, with the exhaust condensing in the rarefied atmosphere? If so, what were the spheroids sighted over Switzerland, North America and North Africa in 1948? And what of the energetic new burst of saucer activity last year when a dozen a day were still being reported in the U.S.? Air Force intelligence officers advanced the theory that the discs are a new type of ultra-fast machine, based on the principle of the gyroscope, and that they come from Spain, where not a few Nazi scientists took refuge.

The strange central fact of all flying saucer stories, undoubtedly, is that they grow more fantastic with passing time. This supports the view that they are a myth based on mass hysteria. But what of the thousands of people who stood in the streets of Montevideo, Uruguay, in March, 1950 and watched a flying saucer for 15 minutes spinning in circles over the city? What of the 50 reliable witnesses of Farmington, New Mexico, who watched up to 100 saucer-shaped objects, all silver-coloured except one which was red?

Flattish Disc

ON the other hand, a man in Houston, Texas, picked up a circular flattish disc marked, "USA classified secret device. Notify Colonel F. Hackett, Washington." Colonel Hackett in turn denied any knowledge of the device. High-ranking officers of the U.S. Army Air Force held a special press meeting to deny the fast-spreading idea that the flying saucers were an American secret weapon.

So much for the eerie phenomena of 1946. The Swedes at that time lacked radar equipment to track the ghosts in mid-air. Charts of eyewitness re-

Fantastic Story

THERE'S too much going on in the large atom research centres to pool-pool the numerous eye-witness stories, says Senator Clinton Anderson, former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. And from Italy comes a blast of authentic realism. "I worked on plans for flying saucers," declares turbo-jet expert Professor Giuseppe

Spots before the eyes? Flying threads of a close-up this-side-down? Mass hoax as well as mass hallucination? In all this bizarre and inexplicable saga of saucers stands out....and stands out half-a-century. Flying saucers are nothing new, except in name. On April 9, 1907, a large cigar-shaped object, carrying green, white and red lights, was spotted over Chicago and later reported over Texas and Colorado.

Atsuhiko, based on the principle of the gyroscope, and that they come from Spain, where not a few Nazi scientists took refuge.

Nightmarish

WHAT was this aircraft that flew before all other aircraft? A balloon in nightmarish paper disguise? And what were the bright lights that cruised the skies of New England in 1908? When they were thought to be lights from balloons, investigations accounted for all known dirigibles and proved otherwise. The following year the lights were seen again over Boston and they apparently crossed the Atlantic.

On December 24, 1909, a trained Irish astronomer reported seeing a luminous object that appeared from the north-east, moved slowly south for 20 minutes, then turned and retraced its course. What was it? A daring aeronaut off the first night flight? Or merely another flying saucer from Mars?

The RAF Wants Men, Planes And Money

By Wing Commander PAUL RICHEY, DFC

FOR the first time since the last pre-war display at Hendon in 1937, the RAF showed its paces to the public last month—this time at Farnborough, Hants.

ONE of the foreign air attaches who watched the 1937 show was General Ralph Weninger, of the German Luftwaffe. He saw the famous No. 1 squadron formation aerobatic team of four Hawker Fury biplanes. He saw the first Blenheim fast monoplane bombers—and he saw the Gloster Gauntlet biplane fighters fail to catch him.

SUMMED UP, what he saw was: Flying—first-class; re-equipment of bomber squadrons with modern aircraft—begin; fighter aircraft—obsolete. His report played an important part in Hitler's plans for the next two years.

Recently at Farnborough many foreign eyes were watching, among them those of Major-General Chetverikov, Soviet Air Attache. They were looking beyond the gay music of the masked bands, beyond the scream of the jet fighters and the thunder of the bombers. They were probing, calculating, trying to answer one question. How strong is the RAF of 1950?

When the war ended in 1945, it was the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that there would be no war before 1960 at the earliest. The Government therefore gave economic recovery priority over military security. The forces were slashed.

The choice

THE Air Council under Marshal of the RAF Lord Tedder, faced with drastic financial cuts, had to make up their minds between two courses—1. TO RE-EQUIP the Air Force immediately with the most modern aircraft available, or 2. TO PUT the money into research and development and make the Air Force the best equipped in the world before 1960.

In the end they compromised. They re-equipped Fighter Command with modern jets; but they left Bomber Command and the Overseas Commands pretty well as they were.

Meanwhile, things started happening. Russia got tough, and it was evident that the air marshals would have to be ready much sooner.

What does the present air situation look like to Marshal of the RAF Sir John Slessor, who became Chief of the Air Staff this year?

First, the Red Air Force. Latest estimates give it 19,000

aircraft and make it by far the largest air force in the world. This air force includes 10,800 "tactical" piston-engined fighters, bomber and light bombers, trained to blast a way for the Red Army as the Luftwaffe did for the German Army in 1940.

The jets

It also includes some 1,500 high-performance jet fighters, an unknown number of jet bombers.

It also has a large "strategic" force of heavy Superfort-type bombers capable of carrying atom bombs from Polish bases to any part of Europe, including these shores.

Against this mighty force—the biggest peacetime air force in history—the RAF stands once more almost alone in Europe.

What could it put up if it had to fight tomorrow? Air Marshal Sir Basil Embry's Fighter Command is well equipped with jet fighters and highly trained for intercepting bombers. But if only there were more of them.

As for Bomber Command—the spear with which to strike—its best weapon is the last-war Lincoln plane, which could carry its load no further east than Warsaw.

Transport Command is being cut to pieces. Coastal Command has only a handful of obsolescent squadrons. A second handful, rather more modern, is in Germany. A third belongs to Western Union, most of whose strength is in its staffs.

A couple more handfuls make up the whole of the Middle and Far East Air Forces.

Perhaps the greatest danger of all is the serious shortage of trained pilot reserves. The pilots of the line, war are in their 30's or even 40's. The Volunteer Reserve is under-equipped and under-trained. Private flying has been strangled. And no young men outside the Services can learn to fly today even up to Volunteer Reserve standard—100 hours—without spending £300, or more.

The blame

WHOSE fault is all this? First, the Government's. With its eyes fixed on social security, economic recovery, and its own political survival, it has thrown the country's security to the winds. Second, ours—the people's. Misled and lulled into a state of false security we pursue our private work, happiness, and pleasure with too little thought. Behind us stands America. But how long would it take America to hit hard enough to stop an aggressor?

—(London Express Service)

A talk with 'Mr Civil Defence'

By NEWELL ROGERS

NEW YORK. Magazine sent him to the British Home Office defence school. He talked with Sir John Hodoll, "Mr Civil Defence of Britain."

And he returned with a second message. After chilling New Yorkers' blood with his grisly description of the bombing, he says: "Something can be done about it if we follow Britain's example."

He says Britain believes it possible to take 75 percent of the death and horror out of the bomb by adequate preparation. Before assigning writer John to find cover and early warning—Lead to this story, Colliers rings of enemy approach.

By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY Novel Approach



Republicans Criticise United States Foreign Policy

Washington, Aug. 13.

Four Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee alleged today that the Democratic administration's policy had invited Russia "to grab whatever it could in China, Korea and Formosa."

The Senators demanded that the United States should take immediate steps "to regain the initiative and the power for the organisation and preservation of lasting peace, which it threw away in 1945."

"We must not wait until the present crisis is over and then fumble the ball of international peace because we are not prepared for victory," they declared.

Senators Alexander Wiley (Wisconsin), H. Alexander Smith (New Jersey), Bourke Hickenlooper (Iowa) and Henry Cabot Lodge (Massachusetts) signed a statement today proposing that the General Assembly should be called into the special session to rewrite the United Nations charter to limit the use of the Security Council veto.

They called for "top speed" in remedying "the present intolerable military weakness of the free world."

Attacking the United States presidential agreements at Yalta and Potsdam, the four declared: "Our Far Eastern policy, growing out of these events, consistently temporized with and capitulated to the ruthless demands of the Communists, dominated by Moscow."

GREEN LIGHT

"Under the Kremlin was, in effect, given a green light to grab whatever it could in China, Korea and Formosa. This was never a bipartisan policy. It was solely an administration policy."

Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, senior Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, did not sign the document.

Kashmir Talks Continue

Kashmir, Aug. 13. Talks between Sir Owen Dixon, United Nations mediator in the Kashmir dispute, and Pakistani leaders were still going on tonight.

Earlier, Sir Owen had again seen Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister, following Saturday's interview. The mediator had planned to leave for London and Lake Success tomorrow, but a member of his staff said that he would not now be going on Monday.

United Nations quarters here, describing the talks as having reached a "decisive" stage, said that Sir Owen Dixon's movements might depend on their outcome. He might continue active mediation between India and Pakistan or leave to report to Lake Success.

These quarters said that interruption would not mean a breakdown.—Reuter.

Food Minister In Gloomy Mood

Copenhagen, Aug. 13.

The Danish Food Minister, Mr. Maurice Webb, said here today that Britain was faced with the possibility of having to import coal.

Mr. Webb, who arrived here last night from London for a short tour of Denmark, was addressing a press conference.

He said Britain was driving her coal production facilities to the utmost to produce enough to meet export demands.

In a reference to the British Government, Mr. Webb said: "Heaven knows what will happen to it at any time now."—Reuter.

Dreams Of Ease Broken By Korea

Ottawa, Aug. 13.

History may record that the Korean war served to awaken the free nations of the world from "dreams of ease," the Prime Minister of Australia said tonight in an address over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. Menzies recorded the broadest during a three-day visit to Ottawa last week.

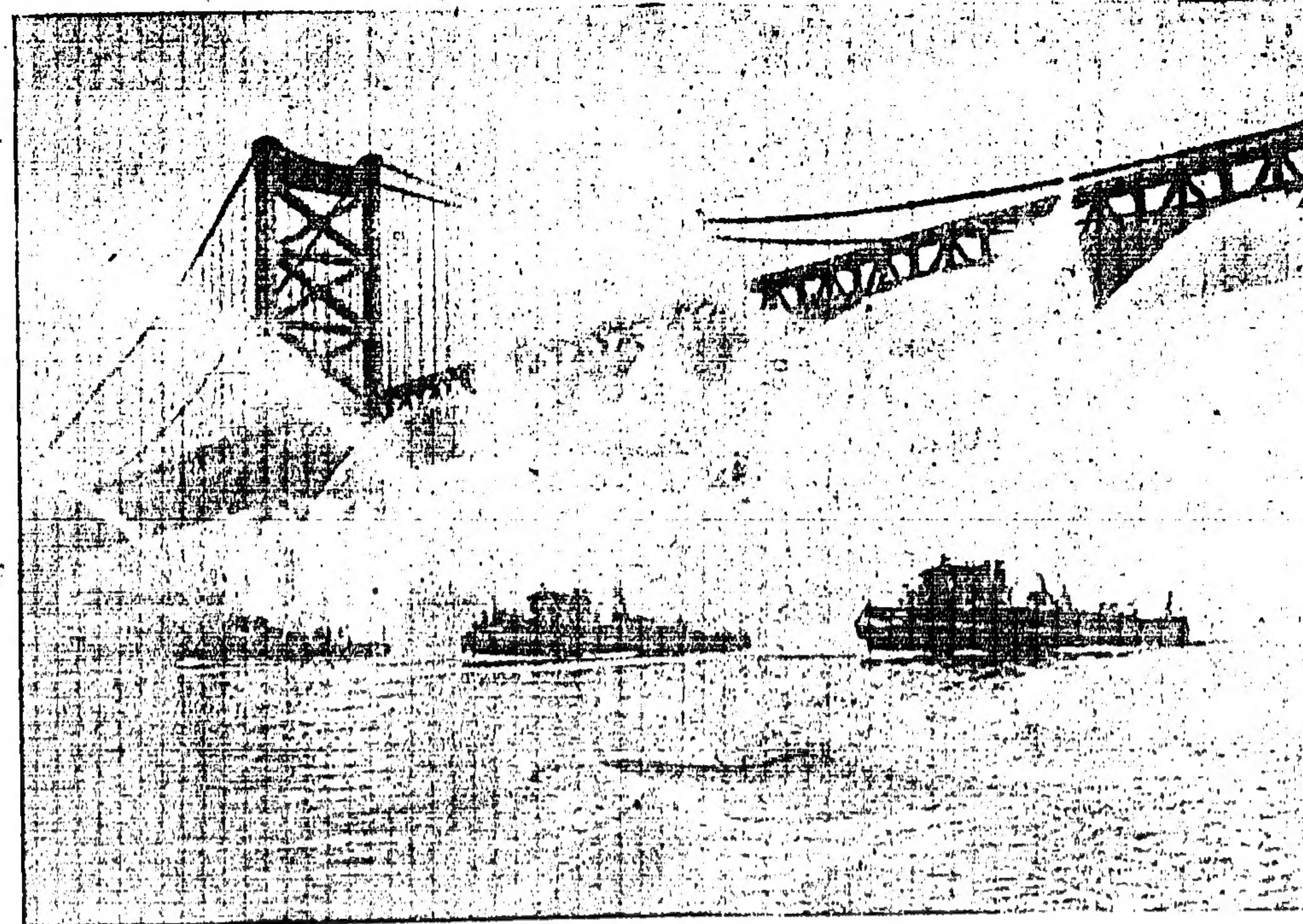
The Korean war had made it abundantly clear to the free nations that they were not living in a normal world, Mr. Menzies said, and that "the price of liberty is not only external vigilance but painstaking preparation and an unlimited capacity for sharing in the joint burden of humanity."

Besides preparing for effective defensive war, the democracies had to expand their national economies by developing their productive capacity and preserving financial stability.

"If we are to preserve the stability of our nations and prevent that economic collapse which the Communists so eagerly anticipate, we must attack and if possible destroy inflation, rising prices and diminishing money values," he added.—Reuter.

Small Fire

There was a small fire in a verandah outside of a tenement house in Bonham Strand West shortly after midnight. It was put out with buckets of water by the residents before the arrival of the Fire brigade and caused no serious damage.



Riding easily on waters beneath the Delaware River bridge, in Philadelphia, Pa., the city's three new fire boats demonstrate versatility in fighting ship and dock fires. All of them are Diesel-powered and hold top efficiency ratings from the National Board of Fire Underwriters. They're among the best equipped fire boats in the country. (Acme).

Another Day Of Give And Take In Korea War

(Continued from Page 1)

where the river winds east, had been "contained."

The most spectacular action today was on the east coast where United States aircraft evacuated shell-plashed Pohang airstrip. Infantry, backed by tanks, stayed on to fight for the shrinking eight-mile perimeter backing the sea south of Pohang.

South Koreans pushing up from the south-west were last reported to be four miles from Pohang. They also threw a double punch at the town of Chidong, a few miles north-west and seized Topyong, capturing stores and prisoners.

AIRFIELD UNTENABLE

The Air Force decided to quit Pohang airstrip in the first air-raid evacuation of the camp today when mortar shells started hurtling in, with the perimeter dangerously near vulnerable parked planes. The Mustangs were sent to a safer field and ground crew and equipment put aboard a United Nations ship standing off the coast.

Before the airfield became untenable the fighters flew in support of the South Korean ground troops. The pilots said that the Communists had mixed with refugees streaming out of Pohang along the beach between the airfield and Yongil and then began shelling. One pilot reported that the North Koreans had "broken through" the South Koreans' line.

Hydrogen Bomb Weakness Rather Than Strength

Washington, Aug. 13.

The existence of the hydrogen bomb would result in military weakness rather than strength for the United States, Professor Hans Bethe, Professor of Physics at Cornell University, stated in a report published today by the Foreign Policy Association.

The association is an influential private organization of foreign policy experts.

Professor Bethe said: "The time will come when both the Soviet Union and this country will have H-bombs. Then this country will be much more vulnerable than the U.S.S.R."

"We have many more large cities that would be inviting targets, and many of these lie near the coast so that they could be reached by a submarine and reached relatively short-range rockets."

"I think it is therefore correct to say that the existence of the hydrogen bomb will give us military weakness rather than strength."

Professor Bethe also said that the American decision to make the hydrogen bomb should have been taken in secret. "Our decision to make the hydrogen bomb, which showed we considered the project feasible, we may have prompted the Russians to take the same decision," he added.

"The Russian scientists' obvious competence will presumably again bring success to the Russians when they try to develop the H-bomb. Their decision

and their successes are not independent of our own, even without espionage."

In the same report Dr. William Kaufman, of the Institute of International Studies of Yale University, said the tactics of subversion, disruption and propaganda could be used all the more effectively if the world were disarmed of military might.

BASIC CALCULATIONS

"In an era when organized military force was the principal manifestation of a nation's power, disarmament might have been given approximation of total security and stability."

Dr. Kaufman said: "But now, with the weapons of disruption, subversion and propaganda developed to a high degree of efficiency, one power skilled in their use may expand all the more efficiently and economically because of the lack of organized military opposition."

"The possibility that a hydrogen bomb may be manufactured hardly alters the basic calculations involved in a policy of disarmament,"—Reuter.

line in the Yongdok area, isolating them by a swift drive through the mountains down to Pohang.

Marines of Task Force Kean advanced two miles yesterday through the rugged mountains south-east of Chinju and all three spearheads of the counter-offensive had reached their objectives.

BEHIND THE LINES

But the United Nations forces were having trouble behind the lines of their counter-attack. Reserves surrounded Communists who attacked artillery in the area and a group of Communists who attacked the Northern arm of the thrust from the north-east near Pansong was thrown back.

Two crossings of the Nakdong yesterday near Waegwan east of the North Korean 150 dead and several tanks.

The First Cavalry Division wiped out several Northern units which crossed last south of Waegwan, killing 400.

South Korean troops penetrated four miles into the Communist lines north of Ulsong on the northern front, killing 150 North Koreans and capturing 30 prisoners, two 120-millimeter mortars and 60 other weapons.

Elsewhere on this front the South Koreans took 30 prisoners, including three officers.

HEAVY BOMBING

Three waves of B29 Superfortresses dropped 500-ton bombs yesterday in on the important North Korean port and rail centre of Rachi-do (Najindong), on Korea's north-east coast. Other bombers pounded industrial and communications targets today while fighters went on ground support of Task Force Kean, flying 200 sorties.

One convoy of 100 lorries was caught moving west along the south coast road and 26 vehicles were destroyed. Five Yak fighters were destroyed at Kimpo airfield near Seoul and two damaged. At the west coast port of Incheon an anti-aircraft station and other installations were strafed and rocketed. Along the east coast United States warships hit three tugboats and two motor launches.

The American forces in the south fought almost "exclusively" today against small pockets of Communists in their rear, General MacArthur's headquarters announced.

Americans fighting in the main Yongnam bridgehead threw back six Northern attacks.—Reuter.

TASK INCREASED

The United Nations task has admittedly been increased by the withdrawal of fighter planes from the front line air strip near Pohang, evacuated earlier today by the Air Force but still held by infantry.

It means that all Mustangs will be operated from bases in Japan allowing them much less time over the target area.

Major-General John Coulter arrived here today. He was formerly commander of the United States First Corps in Japan and also commander of the American occupation force in Korea for a short time.—Reuter.

ROAD BLOCK SMASHED

American infantrymen drove into Yongnam on the Nakdong River, broke front and smashed the North Korean road block which had cut the main supply route for two days.

A unit of the 25 Infantry Division diverted from the southern front then into Yongnam from the south and met troops of a reserve unit who entered from the east.

In breaking the block at Yongnam, 28 miles south-south-west of Taegu, the American troops removed a dangerous Communist threat to the main north-south line of communication between Taegu and Pusan. In Yongnam, the two forces found a tired but still combative group of 75 assorted Americans who had fought hundreds of North Koreans for two long days and nights.—United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. "Hongkong Calling"—Programme Summary: 602, Children's Hour, introduced by Jack Jones (Studio); 630, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 640, The Montague Phillips (Studio); 650, World News and News Analysis (Studio); 655, "I Like What I Like"—Presented by A.K. Boyle (Studio); 645, Radio Club Talks on Film (Studio); 645, "From the Editor's" (London Relay); 645, Weather Report (London Relay); 645, The 4th Cricket Test Match England v West Indies, Day by Day Commentary from the Oval, London (London Relay); 645, "Concerto"—Mozart's Concerto No. 2 in E Flat for Horn and Orchestra, K.417, Dennis Brain (Horn) and the Philharmonia Orchestra, 645, "The Nations Album"—1950, "United Nations Album"—Korean Special; 1045, Dance to Carill Gibbons and His Savoy Hotel Orchestra; 1115, Radio News Report; 1115, "Goodnight Music" God Save the King; 1130, Close Down.

Little American Money Spent On New Weapons

Washington, Aug. 13.

Less than one-fourth of the \$48,440,000,000 given the armed forces by Congress during the last four years has been spent for new and modern weapons, Senator Millard Tydings (Democrat) revealed today.

Senator Tydings, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, gave a detailed breakdown of the 1946-50 military budgets, which showed that most of the funds went to pay servicemen, feed and clothe them and maintain and operate World War II weapons.

Senator Tydings' statement over a Baltimore radio station amounted to an answer to the Republicans, who have criticised the way the Defence Department has spent funds given it since World War II ended. The Senator left the implication that he considered the Republicans as much to blame as the Democrats if the armed services did not get all the money they needed.

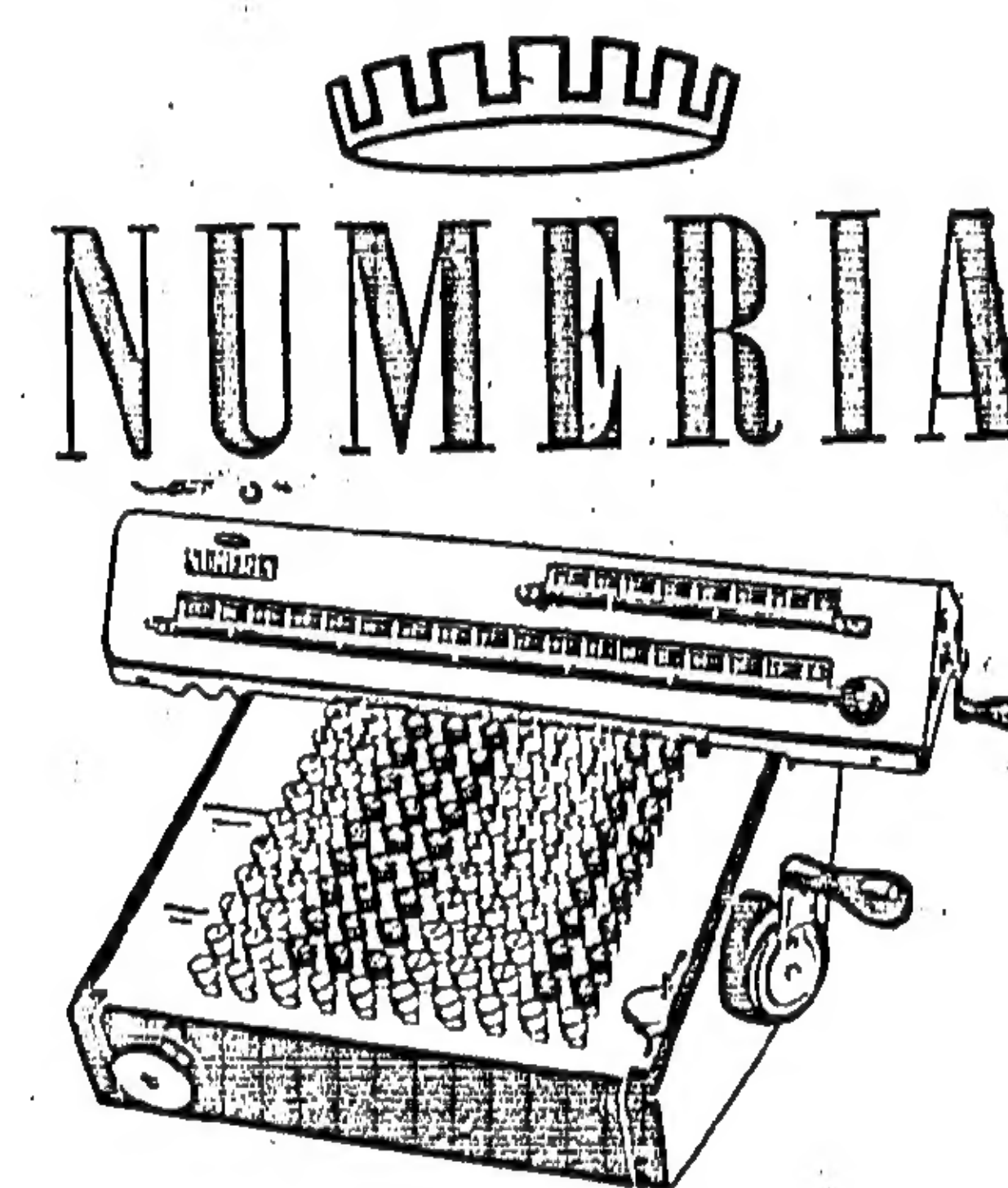
The Chairman's four-year breakdown was:—\$19,860,000,000 for pay to servicemen and for food, clothing and similar items; \$12,780,000,000 for maintenance and operation of equipment, such as aircraft, battleships, submarines and installations; \$8,530,000,000 for the purchase of weapons, planes and ships; \$2,250,000,000 for research and development; \$1,660,000,000 for the National Guard and reserves; \$1,390,000,000 on service administration and classified projects; \$780,000,000 for retired pay for

officers and men; \$400,000,000 for military public works; \$300,000,000 for "mobilisation and war readiness".

Breaking down the \$9,330,000,000 spent for new weapons, Senator Tydings said \$6,200,000,000 went on aircraft, \$810,000,000 on new vessels, including submarines and modernisation of old ones. Another \$1,400,000,000 was spent on "weapons of all kinds, including combat vehicles."

Since the outbreak of the Korean war, President Truman has asked Congress for more than \$16,000,000,000 in military funds, including \$10,517,000,000 in new defence funds, \$600,000,000 to speed stockpiling of critical materials, \$16,000,000 for repair and reactivation of reserve merchant ships, \$930,000,000 for more Navy plans, \$4,000,000,000 for more arms and for friendly nations who already have been given \$1,222,000,000.

Discussing the national defence policy of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as submitted to Congress, Senator Tydings said it called for a strong Navy, very powerful Air Force and very efficient Army, "but not as large as we would have it if we are standing alone."—United Press.



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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I find nothing wrong with his eyes, madam. He says he'd simply rather listen to the radio than read!"

Belgian Cabinet Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

ment crisis, authoritative sources said today.

The 50-year-old acting Prime Minister was reported reluctant to head a government which has been bitterly criticised by members of his own Party for "surrendering" to the anti-Leopold Socialists when they backed up their abdication ultimatum with threats of civil war.

The acting Communications Minister, Paul Segers, declined the Prince's offer on Saturday "for personal reasons." Today, the former chairman of the Catholic Party, Auguste de Schryver, leader of his Party's group in the House of Representatives, said "No" to a similar request "for family reasons."

M. de Schryver is the father of 12 children.

Behind the official reasons, it was reliably learned, is fear that these two politicians and the premier no longer command the unanimous support of their Party.—United Press.

WHY AIR POWER COULD NOT STOP REDS IN KOREA

By CHARLES CORDRY

Tokyo, Aug. 13.

What has happened to air power in Korea? Why, in face of slashing air attacks from every direction, has the Communist Army, with no air cover, pushed the Allied ground forces to a beach-head with only a 120-mile perimeter?

The first answer you get from all sides is that the Air Force and Navy Air Arm have done a superb job, but that the ground forces are so badly outnumbered that they never have been able to exploit the tremendous advantage of air dominance.

Apparently it has come as a bitter surprise to many that air power has not totally compensated for ground weakness and turned the tide. Perhaps the explanation for this surprise is, firstly, too early a claim of air power advocates, although no responsible air officer and certainly no navy officer has said that air power is no longer needed, and, secondly, after World War II people found reliance on air power more comfortable than such things as the air power of the United Nations ground forces have not yet been shown out of Korea.

SUPPLY SOURCES

In the Korean war, of course, the air force has been debilitated from using pure strategic bombing—the type of air war which an impartial strategic bombing survey said was decisive in Europe. The reason for this is that North Korea's supply sources are in North Korea to any great extent.

B-29's have been sent against the few strategic targets, however. They jettisoned bombs in three missions and radar-bombed Pyongyang, only 10 miles from the Russian border, on Saturday.

It is obviously considered that Pyongyang is the centre where Soviet material is being transhipped to South Korea, probably by small boats and by railway.

Another factor in the air power situation has been a difference of opinion—now partly well known—between the Army and Air Force on the employment of bombers.

Briefly, high Air Force officers argued in favour of a concentrated effort soon after the war started to cut the enemy lines of communications and transport running north-south across the 38th Parallel. They contended there would be a better chance then, than later to cut off the Red Korean army in the field.

The Army apparently insisted, however, that the situation at that time was so desperate that air power—bombers as well as fighters—had to be used to support the ground forces.

Japanese Tea Production

Washington, Aug. 12.—The United States Department of Agriculture reported today that Japan's 1950 tea production is tentatively forecast at 67,000,000 pounds, a little more than half of the annual prewar average of 115,000,000 pounds.

The estimate came from a report by Mr. F. J. Phipps of the American Consulate-General in Yokohama.

The Department said it is estimated that the Japanese domestic market could consume as much as 65,000,000 pounds of tea annually, and the present export markets are capable of absorbing at least 15,000,000 pounds of Japanese tea.—United Press.

Switch-Round For War Effort



UNITED STATES OF AFRICA IS PROPOSED

Strasbourg, Aug. 13.—The establishment of a United States of Africa and the setting up of an African Constituent Assembly have been proposed in a motion tabled in the European Consultative Assembly here, it was disclosed today.

Problems Of World Food Production

London, Aug. 13.

The world has enough resources to ensure adequate food supplies but food production needs international attention over a wide field of allied problems. In the opinion of Dr. Charles Kellogg, Director of the Soil Survey Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In a UNESCO publication released here today, Dr. Kellogg says that progress of technical and general education are more difficult than the plain problem of soil management, but equally important to sustain high levels of food production.

Dr. Kellogg called for a world-wide drive to get accurate soil surveys. He says that the world is lacking even in developed countries, so that many ideas about food production must be based on no more than informed opinion.

In under-developed areas, he says, the common difficulty was that many of them most in need of information on modern farm techniques could not read.

Thus while the benefits of terracing, fertilising and irrigation and so on were self-evident over a period of years, they could mean immediate hardship, which, for illiterate people, seemed an insuperable object.

So education, research finance and a host of other considerations were involved in applying the best techniques to the world's soil resources.—Reuter.

COMINFORM STORY IS DENIED

Belgrade, Aug. 13.

Today's Communist Party paper, Borda, denied Cominform allegations that the former German Field Marshal, Ewald von Kleist, had been appointed adviser to the Yugoslav army headquarters and had been entrusted with working out a plan to attack Albania.

After having been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment as a war criminal by a Yugoslav court, Borda said, von Kleist was handed over to the Soviet authorities on March 5, 1949 to be tried in the Soviet Union for war crimes committed there.

"If Marshal Kleist has become the adviser of any army headquarters, or if he is working out plans for someone, he certainly is not doing it for Yugoslavia or in Yugoslavia," the newspaper said.—Reuter.

POWELL'S PAPER TO CONTINUE

The China Weekly Review of Shanghai, which last month announced that it would be closing down, but will appear once a month instead of weekly.

The American editor, Mr. John W. Powell, announced a reversal of his original decision because of the "rapid turn of events" and because of the numerous readers' requests for the magazine's publication.

The magazine will become a monthly, beginning September 1.

Another reason, he wrote, is to help counteract "biased Kuomintang rumors, gossip and other propaganda by disgruntled self-styled 'refugees' on which Western Press correspondents in Hongkong were said to be basing their dispatches about China."

Powell said that people of America and Britain were badly in need of a publication such as the Review in order to obtain "unbiased accounts of developments in this part of the world."

He then proceeded to give examples of unbiased and objective reporting by printing:

ENGLISH LESSON

1. A description from North Korea of "wanton and indiscriminate" bombing of civilians, schools and hospitals by American planes.

2. An article by a Chinese correspondent entitled "Why Signed the World Peace Appeal."

3. A Chinese Communist Army claim of having eliminated 8,000,000 Nationalist soldiers in four years of war.

As part of its weekly lesson in English for Chinese readers, the Review then explained the subtle difference between "U.S. aggression" and "U.S. imperialism." In referring to Korea, it said "U.S. invasion" should be used, but "if the meaning is to oppose U.S. imperialist policy in general, then 'aggression' would be better."

Powell edits the Review with the help of several other Americans, including Mary Garrett, Margaret Turner and Julius Schuman.—United Press.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

The principle of this Test may be familiar. Construct from the data a framework for the five next to completion is a matter of drawing successive inferences:

Day M P T W X
1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30
31

It is at once obvious that Tappit was killed by D on the third day (square 7), and it can be inferred that on the third day D killed M. And so on.

Mr. Anchor owns Phyllos and Marjorie, Whitelegs, Cyprian Castle, Sicilia, Mrs. Douglas, Kaitapei, Admiral Kaitapei, Tappit, London Express Service.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers.

1. The depth to which it sinks in water. 2. Sir Walter Scott. 3. Chemical reactions in living organisms. 4. Honolulu. 5. Herbert Clark Hoover. 6. The Geneva Convention.

Debates Reveal Sharp Conflicts At Strasbourg

Strasbourg, Aug. 13.

The first phase of this year's Council of Europe meeting ended with a wide-open conflict between its Assembly, struggling against its straitjacket, and the Committee of Ministers, determined to keep the Assembly under strict control.

The first week of heated debates brought to light also the unmistakable existence of an anti-union and anti-federation "bloc" composed chiefly of members from the Scandinavian countries and Britain.

France has let it be felt that she intends to keep leadership in continental European co-operation and unification efforts, while the Germans, of all parties, have agreed here that nothing short of a federation of Europe, with a supra-national authority, will satisfy them in the last resort.

The Assembly will thus enter its second week tomorrow in open rebellion against the limits imposed on it by the statute and the control exercised by the Committee of Ministers, which is composed of the Foreign Ministers of 15 member nations.

Encouraged by the majority approval of Mr. Winston Churchill's motion for the creation of a European army, assembly members have indicated that "the fight is on," and every effort will be made to get the voice of the "European Parliament" to be heard and taken note of by the national parliaments of member nations.

MINISTERS' WARNING

M. Paul Henri Spaak, President of the Assembly, has already warned that the Assembly might bypass the Committee of Ministers by having important decisions directed to the notice of their respective parliaments. Against this stands advice from the Ministers and a number of delegates chiefly from Britain and Scandinavia, that the Assembly should "behave itself" and not attempt to violate its statute. They argue the Assembly must accept its role as a consultative body.

The statute has been ratified by the Parliaments of member countries. Any change would again require parliamentary ratification, and many Ministers have warned that approval is doubtful.

This issue will overshadow the Assembly's work and that of its committees in the coming weeks and determine its future prestige to a large extent, in the view of competent observers as well as of delegates here.

"Rebels" in the Assembly think the force of their argument for closer European unity would be lost if the Assembly were to be reduced to a mere advisory body in the fields of economics, security, defence and foreign policies. They will prove stronger than the "letter of the statute" of the Council of Europe.

Criticism so far has been voiced publicly and privately, against Britain because of her alleged coolness towards the Schuman plan and European unification altogether.

BRITAIN'S STAND

Britain made it clear in the Council of Ministers that she does not accept violation of rules and opposes "back door" tactics, meaning attempts to break out of the straitjacket of agreed regulations.

Britain has also pointed out that she has to think of her relations with the Commonwealth countries, and therefore can proceed only slowly.

Meanwhile, the Assembly and its committees are preparing to

Moslem League Head Resigns

Karachi, Aug. 13.—Mr. Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman, 63-year-old President of the All-Pakistan Moslem League, resigned tonight on the eve of the anniversary of Pakistan's independence.

This action followed demonstrations before his house here by crowds from Karachi's estimated 300,000 refugees. For some days past, refugees have laid past the house, protesting against the "failure" of the League to improve their conditions.

Mr. Khaliquzzaman today told the Associated Press of Pakistan: "As some interested parties have endeavored in misleading a section of the refugees who believe that their interests are not safe in my hands, and are therefore determined to create a situation in Karachi which may result in a most ugly situation on the eve of the fourth celebration of independence, I have decided not to make myself the cause of any breach of the peace or loss of life in the capital city."

His resignation will be considered next month by the Moslem League executive.—Reuter.

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Instances of such misrepresentation should be reported to the Secretary, South China Morning Post Limited, Morning Post Building.

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